THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 172. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

ON and after the *20th October*, the RATES of FREIGHT to *Hongkong, India, Ceylon* and *The Straits*, per PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, will be as under, until further notice.

To *Hongkong* or *Canton*, Treasure ½ per cent, and Raw Silk $2½ per Bale.

To *India*, Treasure 1½ and Silk 4 per cent.

To *Ceylon*, 1½ and Silk 3½ per cent.

To *The Straits*, 1 and Silk 2½ per cent.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Shanghai, 18th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 *feet draft and under.*	*over* 17 *to* 18.	*over* 18.
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W......	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff* ..	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN, *Commander.*

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK CHAPMAN has been from this date admitted a Partner in our Firm, which now consists of Mr. ALEXANDER RIMINGTON, Mr. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. FREDERICK CHAPMAN.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have this day established themselves in *Shanghae*, as Merchants, and Commission Agents, under the name and firm of HANBURY & Co.

WILLIAM CRAMPTON.
THOMAS HANBURY.
THOMAS CHRISTY, JR.
CHARLES PULLAN.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF ASIA:
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling,
With power to increase to £2,000,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—THOMAS WINGATE HENDRSON, Esq., (formerly of the firm of Messrs. Remington & Co., of Bombay,) Director of the Bank of Australasia.

Deputy Chairman—PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq., *M.P.*, (firm of Messrs. Small & Co., formerly of Messrs. Turner & Co.'s, of Canton), Director of the London Assurance Corporation.

Colonel Robert Alexander, of the Madras Army, and late Government Director of the Bank of Madras.

John Entwisle, Esq., merchant, Director of the London Docks.

Harrison, Watson, Esq., (firm of Messrs. Thomson, Watson, & Co.)

N. Alexander, Esq., (firm of Messrs. Alexander, Cullen, & Co.) Director of the London Docks.

Robert Lindsay Leckie, Esq., (late of the firm of Messrs. Leckie & Co., of Bombay).

Ellis James Gilman, Esq., (formerly of Singapore, firm of Messrs. Ashton & Co.)

Lieut.-Colonel Neil Campbell, (late Quarter-master-General of the Bombay army.)

Thomas Ogilvy, Esq., (formerly of the firm of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders, & Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., of Calcutta.)

James Fraser, Esq., (firm of Messrs. Maclaine, Fraser, & Co., of Singapore, and of Messrs. Fraser & Co., of Penang).

THE DIRECTORS have great pleasure in acquainting the shareholders that the Lords of the Treasury, the Boards of Trade and Control, and the Hon. the East India Company have approved of the Charter for the Incorporation of this Company; and that the Charter was ordered to be sealed, at the Privy Council, held on Friday, the 19th August instant, and now only awaits the completion of the necessary forms.

The Charter will embrace all the powers sought for by the Directors, and will enable the Company to carry on business, by means of banks or agencies, at all places to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Directors will be prepared to commence business with the least possible delay after the completion of the Charter.

Dated the 22d day of August, 1853.

By Order of the Court,
ALGERNON M. POLLOCK, *Secretary.*

Temporary Offices, 32, Great Winchester-street.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co., *Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq. M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.
CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co., *Agents at Shanghae.*

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shangbae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance-Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/o per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE well known PROPERTY, called the SHANGHAI PARK, containing 81-*Mow*, 7-*le*, 4-*fun*, 4-*haou*, will be sold in one Lot. The land is well raised, turfed and partially fenced, and contains a small Chinese FRAME-HOUSE.

Tenders from purchasers will be received by the Secretary to the Shanghai Park Society.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCKSKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE THAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED PRICE $2.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT by the Rev. J. EDKINS, B.A. To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office* or the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 8 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 14, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Sept. 8.	Manila,	Oct. 18.
Bombay,	Oct. 1.	Sydney,	Aug. 25.
Colombo,	Sept. 26.	New Zealand,	Aug. 10.
Madras,	Oct. 5.	Amoy,	Oct. 26.
Calcutta,	Oct. 3.	Hongkong,	Nov. 2.
Galle,	Oct. 8.	Ningpo,	Nov. 4.
Penang,	Oct. 14.	New York,	Aug. 19.
Singapore,	Oct. 16.	San Francisco,	Aug. 23.
Batavia,	Oct. 8.	Honolulu,	Aug. —.

BIRTH.—At Ningpo, November 1st, Mrs. D. J. Maccowan, of a daughter.

We publish in to-day's issue a translation of the two letters of H. I. M.'s Consul for France at this port, which forcibly corroborate the opinions we have expressed from time to time in regard to the payment of Duties to the Chinese Government, during the present unprotected state of all foreign commerce, by reason of the imbecility and negligence of the Imperial Government, and the gross cowardice and inefficiency of the imperial forces collected "like clouds for number" in this vicinity, but whom a handful of brave men, would instantaneously scatter like dust before the wind!

Unless the treaty is looked upon as one of reciprocity—of what avail are its provisions?—What use is there in stipulating that the subjects of a foreign state are to "enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other" if, the one Government is to be released from a breach of treaty without incurring the consequences, naturally to be expected from such a state of affairs?

It is not enough that our merchants by their skill and enterprise are enabled still to carry on some portion of their business at heavy risk, and by importing specie at most disadvantageous rates of exchange, contrive to maintain their ground at immense sacrifices! The beneficial interchange of manufactures against native products is almost at a stand, and were it not that such a state of things cannot be expected to last for above another year—it would be better for our merchants to remove altogether, except for the weighty consideration that the heavy outlay for their mercantile establishments would possibly be thus lost for an indefinite period, if not altogether.

But to return from our digression to the consideration of the letter of the French Consul to the Ex-taoutai of Shanghae—M. Edan contends that, His Excellency is not in a position to call upon the subjects of his Government for the payment of duties, under existing circumstances:—

"The impost of Duty is not based on an absolute right, but a conditional one; it is a right the exercise of which depends on the fulfilment of a duty; the merchant pays for being protected; and on the other part, the receiving Government grants security and the benefit of its warranty, in return for the Duty it receives. It is on account of this reciprocity of obligations that Consuls have been appointed."

We consider this as sound reasoning—and had all the Consuls adopted a like line of argument,—we should not now be placed, in the awkward dilemma we are in, by the contradictory modes of action adopted by the Consuls of the extreme west and the centre of civilisation—a perplexity calculated to lower Western nations exceedingly in the eyes of these crafty counsellors of his Celestial Majesty, who will assuredly take the utmost advantage of the divisions in the diplomacy of European and American Consuls and their higher functionaries.

The duty of a Consul is well expressed in the succeeding paragraph, where the writer says—

"Thus, if I the Consul am specially charged to watch on one side, that my fellow-subjects do not evade the legal payment of Customs, on the other side, vigilance is no less necessary in order that the just amount of protection and guarantee stipulated for on their side in the treaty, be not denied by the authority charged with the superintendence of the Customs at this Port."

We fully agree in this reading of the treaty that, mutual obligations demand and secure mutual interests—but if unfortunately one side is no longer able to offer the requisite amount of security to persons and property—and the mercantile interest of the other is thus left to provide for its own security, and, moreover, the safety of its immoveable property and to guard likewise both life and limb from danger by external marauders—it is high time that the defaulting party should cease to derive benefit from the collection of Customs from foreigners, whom it has not only ceased to protect, but has left at the mercy of its own rebellious subjects, to pillage or injure as far as they are inclined, for, in fact, "this legal authority is powerless either to guarantee or protect," and we fully believe that the resolution M. Edan has come to, towards the conclusion of his admirable letter to the Ex-taoutae, is based on sound and irreproachable views of international obligations, between the high contracting parties to the several treaties between Western nations and the Emperor of China; viz:—

"That so long as I do not see established and recognised at Shanghai a regular authority capable of guaranteeing the observation of the articles of the existing treaty between our two great Empires, in relation to the protection of Commerce, and the property and persons of my fellow countrymen, I hold myself at liberty to let the ships of my nation enter and depart [from the port] free from payment of all Customs and Duties."

* See 4th paragraph of the letter of H. Edan, Consul de France, &c., to Woo. Taoutae, &c., &c.

The *Colbert*, French war steamer, brought up the Mail of the 8th September, on Wednesday evening;—H.E. M. Bourbalon, Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Chine, et Madame Bourbalon, came up in her;—M. le Comte René de Courcy, Secretaire de la Légation, and M. F. Bovet, were also passengers.

The latest advices from Amoy state that there was no change in the position of the rebels and imperialists. Mr. Consul Robertson had arrived there.

We find we were mis-informed when stating in our last issue that Prussian vessels, were allowed to leave the port without payment of any Duties.—The only vessel under that flag that has left since the outbreak, was cleared prior to the establishment of any Provisional Regulations, and under a guarantee from her consignees that they would conform to such regulations as might be established.—At all events the *Robert*, (Austrian), discharged and loaded here and no questions were asked, nor were any Duties ever demanded.

In our zeal for every thing conducive to the public benefit, under which head of course we include public amusement, we intercepted Mr. Horatio Buskin on the Bund a few days back, and inquired of him; when the Theatrical season was to commence.

To our great astonishment, he replied, with a solemnity and with an elongated visage quite foreign to his usual demeanor: "There will be none." "No," continued he, "although the corps have a "name," they have now no "local habitation." Bales of Shirtings occupy our stage, Congous take the place of critics in the pit, and as we can neither act in the open air à la Grecque, nor in a booth à la Richardson, our talents must needs submit to a temporary obscuration."—"Alas!" added he with a sigh, "Othello's occupation's gone!"

On making further enquiries among the members of the corps, we discovered, that an efficient company was formed, new pieces had been obtained from England; in fact every preparation had been made for a flourishing season, when this overwhelming flood of unsaleable Shirtings occupied every place available for a Theatre which was not already inundated with fugitive Chinamen.

Under these circumstances, if any fortunate individual possesses a godown still unoccupied by immovable Calicoes, short crop Teas, intercepted Silk, or refugee Celestials, we conjure him in the name of the laughter-loving public to place it at the disposal of Comus and Horatio Buskin.

We hear by letter dated Ningpo 1st inst., that four large piratical boats from the West-coast and one (Whampoa) lorcha, attempted to attack a Ningpo boat, that left here on the 28th ultimo, but it fortunately eluded them.

The Naval engagement and land attack of Thursday last, on the city of Shanghae.

The ex-Taoutae early Wednesday morning sent spies into the city to tell the rebels, that his fleet was going to get under weigh immediately to proceed to Ching-keang-foo.

In order to deceive them more effectually, the fleet did actually proceed a short distance down the river, then suddenly turned round and sailed right up towards the city. The *Clown* led the first division of the fleet and opened fire upon the Insurgents' batteries, before passing clear of the Foreign shipping; which they did not therefore return until they could fire without imperilling the neutral fleet. The insurgents as soon as they were passed clear of these, opened fire from the batteries at the Hae-kwan or Chinese Custom-house in the suburbs, from those at the East-gate and from the *Snipe* and *Glenlyon*, the insurgents ships-of-war;—their fire was very effective and did great damage to the Taoutae's fleet. The *Clown* was so much injured that she was compelled to run aground on the Poo-tung side of the Hwang-poo, in order to save herself from sinking. One yellow lorcha was sunk and another so severely handled, as to necessitate her being taken in tow and put in safety above the Cathedral.

The second division of the fleet now came up, when opposite the *Glenlyon* one of them darted across the river running stem on to her, and threw a great quantity of stink-pots from her crows'-nests in the rigging upon the deck of the *Glenlyon*, so as to envelop it in such a dense mass of flame and smoke, that no breathing thing could live in such an atmosphere. The immediate consequence was that all on deck rushed below and escaped into the water out of the port-holes. This masterly proceeding having silenced all opposition, the *Glenlyon* at once became the prize of the victors. The poor wretches struggling in the water for their lives and endeavouring to reach the shore for safety, were now exposed to the murderous attacks of a number of imperialist boats which, pursued and speared them as they appeared above water—many thus met a cruel death and a watery grave. The enemy's junks and boats now rushed forward to attack the *Snipe*, which they took in a similar manner together with three of the rebels'-boats. Three men were taken prisoners out of the *Snipe*, and one European was believed to have been killed by spearing whilst swimming to the shore.

The Imperialists assisted by several foreigners in the Taoutae's fleet, made several dashing attempts to capture the insurgents' forts but were so bravely repulsed, that they were at length compelled to retire. Being thus foiled in their assaults upon the batteries, a number of the enemy's boats proceeded along-shore beyond the fortifications, and landed a force at Au-ko-ka-long, (where Foreigners originally resided on their arrival at Shanghae after the war), and commenced setting fire to that extensive suburb in all directions.

The object of this dreadful expedient was for the purpose of pillage. The fire spread with such rapidity that it in the course of the day reached up to the city-walls, and it is calculated that not less than 1,500 houses have been thus ruthlessly destroyed and a vast population exposed to misery and want. The flames devastated the whole district from the water's edge right up to the city. The loss of property must be immense, as a great many rich merchants and respectable shop-keepers resided in this neighbourhood.

The piratical crews of these West-coast junks, whom the ex-Taoutae has thus hounded on to the destruction of his countrymen, ransacked the district they so mercilessly involved in destruction and filled their boats and ships with the spoils, consisting to a large extent of merchandize, opium, provisions, and much gold and silver.

Whilst the before-mentioned naval action and attack was going forward on the East side of the city, a large body of Imperialists, fully 3,000 men, advanced from their camp to the North-gate, thinking to take the city by surprise. The sentinels kept quite concealed until the advanced post, finding all quiet, boldly scaled the walls. But no sooner had the first three ascended to the ramparts than their heads were instantly cut off, and immediately a brisk and deadly fire was opened along the line from the North towards the West gate upon the assailants, which compelled their retreat in much quicker time than they advanced to the assault. Thus discomfited, they returned at once to their camp burdened with many dead and wounded.

It is estimated that in the above two actions, not less than 300 imperialists have lost their lives. Amongst them one European was killed by a shot from the batteries on board the *Sir H. Compton*. This vessel got aground and was exposed the whole day to the insurgents' fire, but about 8 o'clock in the evening she floated off, and thus ended the fights of this eventful day.

The Insurgents were animated with the highest courage, and dared their enemies to the encounter by the usual Chinese modes, of waving their banners, striking their spears against their shields and vociferating most inharmoniously, but they did not attempt to attack the city.

(Communicated.)

Most awful Butchery of Human Life *perpetrated in open day-light within only a few hundred yards of the British Settlement at Shanghae.*

On Monday evening at about 5 o'clock P.M., a Ningpo boat was sailing up the river on her way to Shanghae;—on its approaching the fleet of Imperialist hired West-coast Pirate junks, they commenced firing at the boat, and in a few minutes the firing became general; every square-rigged vessel opened fire at this solitary boat. This boat contained about 100 or more passengers from Chapoo—the poor unfortunate creatures hearing the shot whizzing all round them, several of them came out on deck to see what was the matter. Small boats from almost all the fleet gave chase after her and as she sailed very well, she succeeded in passing the greater part of the fleet until a shot from the *Clown*, struck her and took one poor fellow's leg off, except the skin which kept his foot to it;—the boat at last dropped its anchor and waited for the result.

As soon as the Imperialists saw that, they pulled with all the vigour possible, to try who should get first to the boat and the sight was really awful, for the horrid noise of the Lorcha-men and the poor fellows jumping over-board to save their lives, was heard and seen by a great many people here. Those that were in the water were captured, not to save their lives but for the ransom of 10 or 20$ as offered by Samqua. Those that were taken on board the *Agnes*,* were most brutally maltreated by all present, Europeans and Chinese;—the Europeans employed by Samqua as sailing-masters of the different ships were present participating in all the bloodshed and claiming for themselves, all the honor of having captured the unfortunate wretches—one especially an Irish-man, who has to-day boasted here on shore, of his skill in capturing the boat;—one poor man whose leg had been shot off, they thought his life was no more use, so they pitched him overboard from the *Agnes*;—the others as they stood their examination were most brutally maltreated, their hands tied behind their backs, kicked about by every one on board; some with broad swords striking them about the face, others with sharp knives asking them questions and before they would allow them to speak, were actually cutting at their ears. Some poor fellows were so very much mutilated that they cried out, oh! kill me at once, kill me, I cannot endure it any more;—ten of their heads were cut off by the furious crews of the different vessels, and the others were sent to a higher officer for a further trial; so that it was confidently said that but few will escape the barbarity of the Imperialists.† Samqua, it is said, was delighted at the capture and participated gloriously in all! Honours are to be conferred on the Europeans engaged in the cruel tragedy, and also on the Chinese engaged. It appears that these men were engaged at Chapoo to join the Insurgents in the city. This is the Imperialist report, others say, that they were merely passengers coming to different paris here, but as there were several Fookien men, the Imperialists made it their business to wreak revenge on them, good or bad. Some were very respectable men. This report is given correctly and minutely by one who was present during the whole tragedy, and we fully believe that there is no exaggeration. It appears that Samqua wished to revenge himself on foreigners the same evening—a small sampan coming from the Dutch-ship *Wm. the 4th* with Captain Lewis on board, was fired into five times, by one of the Imperialist lorchas—he answered the first time, but it was of no use; at last he was compelled to go alongside and they pretended to make excuses for their *mistake*.

* This is the vessel the Taoutae occupies.

† We hear subsequently that above *ninety* men have been decapitated.—Ed.

The following account we had ready last week, but could not find room:—

On Thursday the 3d inst., the *Antelope*, and Ningpo war-junks dropped down the river early in the morning, almost abreast of the French Cathedral and anchored. The Insurgents opened fire on the *Antelope* and lorchas first from the east-gate, but finding the distance too great for good aiming, they shifted several guns further up towards the west-gate and did considerable damage both to the *Antelope* and other war-vessels. The action continued till about 2 P.M., when it was stopped by the French Steamer *Cassini's* boat, on account of some shot having struck the Cathedral. The Imperialists were glad to see the fight stopped by a neutral boat, as the Insurgents had the better of them, and the *Antelope* was almost riddled. Several shot had struck her hull above and under water;—one shot carried away the cook-house, another the companion; one man was killed and five wounded. The Chinese admiral was on board during the action, also a mandarin; both took the most secure place in the vessel for rendezvous down in the cock-pit under the cabin, and were so much alarmed when the French Officer went on board, that they requested him to go down and see them, which was refused, telling them to come on deck which they also declined.

On Friday at 6 P.M., three explosions took place on board the *Antelope*, one after another. It appears that the head mandarin had ordered the European commander to fire a gun while several men were making cartridges on deck;—one large cask had about 200 lbs. of powder placed upon some powder that was loose!—the careless Captain had a match in his hand and blowing it near the gun, a spark reached the powder which blew up; another and another explosion followed. Nine Manila men and eight Chinese were severely burnt; 5 Chinese and 4 Manila men have died, several others are not expected to live. It was a dreadful sight to see the poor wretches almost roasted alive. On hearing of the accident the Missionaries immediately went on board, and took all the wounded men to an Hospital attached to the Cathedral, where every attention was paid to them with the assistance of the Doctor of the *Cassini*. There are several more wounded Imperialists lying there; one, a mandarin, who has 14 wounds and yet, that man has some hope of recovery.

It appears that the mandarins had agreed to pay one hundred dollars to each European that might be wounded; application was made on behalf of the Manila men which was immediately rejected, but the Admiral sent a letter on Sunday last to the French Missionaries requesting them to send all the Manila men back to the *Antelope*, as the vessel had no one on board to take charge of her. This request was refused, and the Missionaries remonstrated with him for wishing to take dying men on board, to suit their convenience. The *Antelope's* deck is partly blown up and burnt; she makes a good deal of water and is completely ruined. The European Captain had his hand slightly burnt and has disappeared.—The *Antelope* was for several days in charge of a few Ningpo coolies with 20 guns on board; 64 casks of gunpowder, $10,000 in specie and a few boxes of Gold, packed in gunpowder Barrels. This money is the treasure to pay the fleet with, which consists of about 40 in number, and is at present doing nothing!

The latest *Peking Gazettes* published in our issue of to-day are very important, showing the continued progress of the Insurgents toward Peking,—from which place they were not distant 150 miles early in October last.

It is very probable, if they did not waste their time before Ching-ting, that they have already besieged the Northern Capital. We look forward to the next batch of *Gazettes* with great anxiety and much hope:—

*Progress of the Insurgents from Hwae-king-foo, to Ho-nan, to Ching-ting, in Pih-chih-le, as detailed in the Peking Gazettes.**

The *Gazette* of the 30th of August, contains a report from the lieutenant-governor of Ho-nan, in which he says, that the city of Hwae-king was invested by the rebels on the 8th of July. On the 10th they sprung a mine at the east gate, and effected a breach 20 feet wide, but were beaten off by the garrison. The rebels, however, continued their attacks, and on the 23d sprung another mine at the west gate, when about forty feet of the city wall was blown down. The rebels then stormed the breach, when a major at the head of some condemned criminals (who were promised pardon if successful) kept them at bay; in the rear of this forlorn hope the troops advanced. A heavy rain falling at the time prevented the rebels from making use of their fire-arms, and they were obliged to retire; another mine sprung at the east gate was also rendered unsuccessful by the resistence of the garrison. On the 30th and 31st of July, and the 1st of August, the army from the north arrived, and gave the rebels other occupation, in order to defend their camp.

The *Gazette* of the 7th September, contains a proclamation from the emperor, based on the report of Nah-urh-king-gnih, Shiug-paou, and others, detailing a successful attack on the rebel camp, and the raising of the siege of Hwae-king. It seems that the rebels had erected palisades all round the city, and hemmed them in for nearly 60 days, when the army from the north arrived. On the 2d of September, the northern army crossed the river Tam, and attacked the rebel camp, which they entered and set on fire. A soldier from Kwang-se was the first to mount the palisade, and seize the flag which was planted thereon, when the rest of the troops followed his example, and the camp was soon in a blaze. The rebels rushed through the flames and got out, not without the loss of about a thousand men; fire hundred more were slaughtered outside the camp. The imperial generals then removed their camp nearer to the rebels' position, and endeavoured to induce some of their followers to turn against them. The deserters said, that in the battle of the 26th of August, two great officers of the rebels, called Ling-fung-seang and Le-khae-fang, had been wounded by a cannon ball. On the evening of the 2d September, another attack was made on the rebel camp, when the rebels fled in all directions; 800 killed and 40 prisoners were the result. A sortie was also made from the city, and 2,000 of the enemy were slaughtered. There were also taken 150 pieces of ordnance, 400 flags, and military requisites without number. The siege of Hwae-king was immediately raised. On the 3d of September, a rebel chief with a yellow head-dress, and riding in a sedan was captured, and instantly beheaded. Provisions were then introduced into the city, and the inhabitants were relieved. The emperor says, this is all owing to the favour of Heaven, of which he is deeply sensible. He grants to Nah-urh-king-gnih, a double-eyed peacock's feather, and a yellow jacket. To Guan-hwa another yellow jacket; to Toh-ming-a a third, with an order of knighthood; to Shing-paou a fourth yellow jacket, and elevation of rank, &c., &c. The prefect of Hwae-king is promoted to be a judge, and the magistrate of Ho-nuy to be an intendant of circuit. The emperor adds, now that the northern plague is exterminated, the successful generals will soon be spared to advance on Nan-king and Yang-chow, and should they be able to recapture those places, he imagines that Heang-yung and Ke-shen, will feel a cold sweat coming over them.

The *Gazette* of the 15th September, contains a report from Ha-fun, the lieutenant-general of Shan-se, stating that *he has heard* of the fall of Hwan-keuh, and begging that he may be dealt with according to law. The emperor says, that when the rebels fled from Hwae-king he warned Ha-fun to guard the passes into Shan-se, lest they should escape thither, and now it appears that on the 4th of September, they arrived at Hwan-keuh (more than 50 miles distant) which has been suddenly taken by them. Where then, says the emperor, were the said governor's defensive measures? And what were all his officers about? Let Ha-fun be deprived of rank, but retained in office, and let the magistrate of Hwan-keuh, and the military commandant of that place be also deprived of rank and subjected to trial. Shing-paou is now on the track of the rebels, and Heuh-kwang-keah has been ordered in pursuit; let the lieutenant-governor, therefore, act in conjunction with them, and see that he does not involve himself further in crime.

In the *Gazette* of the 18th September, the emperor says, that he had warned Ha-fun that the rebels would be likely to break into Shan-se,

* The reader of this account is requested to consult the map as he goes along.

† This is only two days after the boasted victory just detailed. The probability is that it was no victory at all; but that the insurgents, being tired of besieging Hwae-king without success, resolved to proceed northward; and, having left an empty camp, the imperialists took it.

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and that he must be on his guard to defend the passes; and now he finds that the rebels have not only taken Hwan-keuh, but have disturbed the districts of Keang, and Keuh-hwuh, and had even attacked the prefectural city of Ping-yang; all which he discovers from the report of the treasurer; while the lieutenant-governor is sending up dispatches from the south side of the province, saying that he was at Yang-ching, leading a body of troops to exterminate the rebels. Why then, asks the emperor, did not the lieutenant-governor proceed at once from Yang-ching and attack them? Why did he delay ten days? and why is he still dillydallying at Loo-gnan, without seeming to know that the three cities above-named are already lost! He also seems to have no command over his subordinate civil and military officers, and to have no plans of his own to put in operation. Were we to employ this cowardly, incapable and schemeless officer, to set about exterminating the rebels, he would make more and more mischief and trouble. Let Ha-fun, therefore, he dismissed from office, be put under arrest, and sent up to the capital for trial. Let Hang-chun be lieutenant-governor in his stead, and let the treasurer in the mean time administer the affairs of the province.

In the *Gazette* of the 19th of September, the emperor says, that while the rebels were besieging Hwae-king, he had frequently warned Nah-urh-king-gnih to take care lest they should escape westward; but now he finds that no sooner is the siege of that place raised, than the rebels are found breaking into the province of Shan-se, where several cities have already been lost; the emperor continues, that he had already ordered the lieutenant-governor of Shan-se, to be deprived of his office and sent up under arrest for trial, he now commands that Nah-urh-king-gnih be deprived of his yellow jacket, which he had only worn a fortnight.

The *Gazette* of the 21st September, contains a report from Shing-paou, saying that on the 5th of Sept. he started in pursuit of the rebels into Shan-se; that on the 10th and 11th he had some engagements with them, killing several hundreds of them, when he found that the rebels had got into Keuh-kwuh. On the 12th of September, the rebels, entered Ping-yang and Hung-tung: the imperial troops, however, got to the north of the rebels and intercepted their further progress in that direction, while they fixed their camp outside the north-gate of Ping-yang. During all these movements, the imperialists report a number killed on the side of the insurgents, including two chiefs.

The *Gazette* of the 24th September, contains a decree from the emperor, from which it appears that though the rebels had been prevented from proceeding in a northerly direction, they had not been kept from marching eastward. Thus they had given up Ping-yang, and marching through Hung-tung, they had gone towards the east side of Shan-se. It seems also that Nah-urh-king-gnih had thought it his duty to retire into Pih-chih-le province, to defend the passes in that direction. This being far removed from the seat of military operations, the emperor directs that Shing-paou be appointed imperial commissioner in his room, and that Nah-urh-king-gnih depute an officer to convey the seals of that office to Shing-paou.

The *Gazette* of the 3rd of October, contains a report from Nah-urh-king-gnih, stating that the rebels had *entered the province of Pih-chih-le*, and begging for more troops to resist their progress. Kwei-leang also reports that the rebels had entered the Lin-ming pass. In addition to which Shing-paou reports that he had led the main body of his troops into Pih-chih-le to intercept the march of the insurgents. It seems that the rebels had advanced from Hung-tung in Shan-se, eastward towards Tun-lew, and Loo-ching, turning northwards to Le-ching. During the whole march they were closely followed by Shing-paou and his generals. Shing-paou had been engaged in preventing their progress northwards through Shan-se: Toh-ming-a had been trying to keep them in check at Taih-chow and Loo-guan, and coming in contact with a party of them at Tun-lew, he beat them back several miles: Guan-hwa, however, had not once met with the enemy, so that they were enabled to rush on to Sheh-heen, in the northern point of Ho-nan province, and from thence to Woo-gnan, where they entered the Lin-ming pass into Pih-chih-le province. But, says the emperor, how can these rebellious wretches be allowed to *trespass on the imperial domain?* In order to check their incursions, the emperor continues, the viceroy of Pih-chih-le, Nah-urh-king-gnih, has retired from the Lin-ming pass, and come back to Kwang-ping, to assemble troops for the defence of the province. Shing-paou has also led his troops to stop the advance of the enemy: Toh-ming-a and his fellows are following up behind. Moreover, there are the usual troops destined for the defence of the province and the Tartars from Leaou-tung and Ghirin, which the emperor thinks will be sufficient for the emergency. But he orders the generals in command of the Tsa-k'har Tartar horse, stationed at the southern imperial gardens, to advance immediately to the seat of war; also the Tartars now quartered at Teen-tsin to move on as speedily as possible: all these, amounting to several myriads, the emperor imagines will be sufficient to exterminate the rebels; and then these imps of devils, having filled up the measure of their iniquities, will soon be swept from the face of the earth. Now with regard to Nah-urh-king-gnih, he continues, there was warning enough given to him to provide against this disaster, and to defend the passes into Pih-chih-le; why did he not, therefore, have his scouts out, and get previous intelligence of this incursion. Seeing, however, that he is defective in his arrangements, let him be deprived of his rank, but retained in office; let him also lose his peacock's feather. Guan-hwa has been dilatory in his movements, so as to allow the rebels to advance eastward; let him also be deprived of rank, but retained in command of his division, with which he must speedily advance to intercept the rebels. Toh-ming-a, though wounded, has not repressed the incursions of the enemy; let him, therefore, he degraded five steps, and retained in his command. While Shing-paou cannot be excused from fault, seeing that he has not sufficiently exerted himself; let him, therefore, be degraded two steps, and retained in his command.

The *Gazette* of the 10th October, contains a decree from the emperor regarding Nah-urh-king-gnih, who notwithstanding all the warnings given him, had allowed the passes leading into Pih-chih-le to be entered by the rebels. The said Nah-urh-king-gnih then retired upon Kwang-ping: but since his former report several days have now elapsed, during which he has sent up no report; but, according to the statement of Kwei-leang, the rebels had taken Lung-ping and Pih-heang, while the city of Ching-ting was in the greatest danger; I cannot think, says the emperor, what that man can be about, or where he is staying: it is, in fact, most extraordinary. He, as viceroy, has long been in charge of the province of Pih-chih-le, but when military operations were required of him, he has not a single plan to suggest. Having been thus ungrateful and faulty in the extreme, let him be deprived of his office but retained in the province, under the orders of Kwei-leang, who is hereby appointed to be viceroy in his stead.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Peking, 19th August, 1853.

Loh-pin complains of a number of criminals who had been banished to Oroum-tse, in Sungaria, having returned from transportation, which is ascribed to the negligence of the mandarins, who are to be handed over for punishment.

Luy-wei-han complains against some officers of government, who had clandestinely disposed of saltpetre and sulphur. The emperor therefore orders that the viceroys and governors throughout the empire should enquire into this matter, and seek to put down such clandestine practices. The same man complains of the officers of government having demanded silver in lieu of grain, by which means they defrauded the people. The emperor says that the people of Keang-nan and Canton provinces are to pay in kind as before, and the mandarins are to turn the grain into money in the best way they can.

The magistrate of E-ho district in Kan-suh province is accused of being a defaulter in the payment of the revenue to the amount of 40,000 taels of silver, and 29,000 piculs of rice. He is therefore ordered up for trial.

Ke-shen reports another skirmish with the rebels at Yang-chow and Kwa-chow, which took place on the 8th and 12th of August, and in which the imperialists killed several hundred rebels, and burnt not a few of their vessels. The emperor encourages them to persevere, and if they take the city, they are to exterminate every soul of these insurgents.

A censor requests that head-men should be appointed over each street in Peking, and a chief constable to superintend the whole. The emperor thinks it unnecessary, as it would only make the officers more indifferent to their duties. He therefore commands the proper officers to keep a sharp look out and report.

With regard to the attack made on the Siamese ambassador during his passage through Ho-nan, mentioned on a former occasion, the emperor thinks that it must have been owing to the negligence of the military and civil officers who composed their escort. He therefore orders them to be punished.

Seen-paou complains that notwithstanding orders have been issued for the inhabitants of the capital to be placed under a system of mutual surveillance and responsibility, no attention has been paid to them: he therefore requests that a high officer should be appointed to look into this matter.

Peking, 20th August, 1853.

The governor of Yun-nan reports having overcome some Mahomedan rebels at Tsin-teen in that province. It appears that the Mahomedans have been for some time creating disturbances in that part of the empire, but on the 10th of July the imperial troops marched against them, killed about a hundred, and captured one of their chiefs, who was immediately beheaded. The emperor issues orders to exterminate the whole race, and thus prevent the possibility of any future disturbances.

Nah-urh-king-gnih reports that the Tartar troops, in passing through the districts of Yen-tsin, on the north of the Yellow river, had violently deprived some honest people of their horses and mules, after having wounded the owners, while the lieutenant-general Toh-yun-paou did not restrain them. On hearing this the emperor orders the lieutenant-general to be handed over to the board for punishment.

Peking, 21st August, 1853.

The governor of Kwang-se reports having exterminated the rebels at Hing-guan, in the north part of that province. He says that after the recovery of the above-named city there were still a large number of rebels and disaffected persons at large, against whom he sent a force. He also cautioned the respectable inhabitants not to shelter the villains, but to deliver them up to justice; in consequence of which about 1,500 persons were arrested, amongst whom were several noted rebels, who were immediately beheaded. It appears, however, that there are still a number of evil-disposed persons abroad throughout the various districts in the central and southern parts of Kwang-se, whom the emperor wishes to have seized and exterminated as soon as possible.

Peking, 22nd August, 1853.

Nah-urh-king-gnih reports some successes over the rebels on the north of the Yellow River. On the 10th and 11th of August, the Imperialists advanced to the southern bank of the river Tan, where they opened a fire on the rebel camp on the other side of stream. On the 12th they renewed the attack, when some of the imperial soldiers crossed the river, and burnt several hundred feet of the enemy's barracks. A dozen or two of the enemy were killed, and a serjeant belonging to the imperialists rushed forward and took prisoner one of the rebel vexillaries, whereupon he was promoted to a sub-lieutenant. The emperor hopes they may follow up these successes, and thus raise the seige of Hwae-k'hing-foo.

Peking, 23rd August, 1853.

The governor of Ho-nan memorializes the emperor, requesting rewards for the various officers who have distinguished themselves. Among the rest, he mentions the prefect of Hwae-k'hing-foo, who has hitherto resisted all the efforts of the enemy to capture that city. It seems that they have besieged it for a whole month, and thrice sprung mines under the walls, but in every instance have been driven back, although the siege of that city is not yet raised. The governor requests that the prefect may be rewarded.

Nah-urh-king-gnih reports that on the 17th of August a combined attack was made on the rebel encampments in the neighbourhood of Hwae-k'hing-foo, and just while they were engaged, and had succeeded in killing a hundred or two of the enemy, another body of the imperialists managed to set the camp on fire: when the rebels attempted to put out the flames, the imperialists rushed in, and killed many more of the enemy.

A widow's son, who had offended some years ago, by smuggling to the amount of a few dollars, and whose case had not up to this time been decided, is forgiven on account of the payment by his mother of 2,000 taels into the public treasury.

A Tartar memorializes the emperor regarding the robbery committed on the Siamese ambassadors, which he says detracts from the respectability of the government, and is very discouraging to foreign nations who are disposed to resort to China, for the sake of becoming civilized; he therefore requests that the Chinese officers in charge may all be made responsible, and compelled to make good what was lost.

Peking, 25th August, 1853.

Le-king-sin, the magistrate of Teen-pih, in Canton province, is highly admired for his bravery, in assembling his friends and retainers, and marching against the enemy. He and a number of his followers fell in the attempt, and the emperor orders that posthumous honours be paid him.

Peking, 26th August, 1853.

The governor of Kan-suh complains of the old magistrate of E-ho district in that province who was a defaulter to the amount of 40,000 taels and 30,000 piculs of rice, for which he think the old man ought to be dismissed.

Nah-urh-king-gnih reports that two thousand five hundred horses had been brought from Tartary to Teen-tsin, to be kept in readiness for use; but as the ground about Teen-tsin was low, and the grain was still in the fields, it was recommended that the horses should be turned out to graze in the imperial park at Nan-yuen, from whence they could be brought in two days to the capital, in case of emergency.*

Peking, 27th August, 1853.

The viceroy of Yun-nan and Kwei-chow reports, that the Mahomedan thieves in that region had escaped from the hands of the imperialists; on which account he submits that the generals-in-command should be cashiered, and he himself subjected to trial. It appears that the two generals of the provinces in question, named Chang-tsun and Guae-hing-a, had gained some successes at Loo-teen, where they had hemmed in the Mahomedan bandit Ma-urh-hwa; but the thieves, taking advantage of the small intricate paths of that region, had escaped from their hands. This, the emperor says, is owing to great negligence, and he orders Guae-hing-a to be deprived of his office, but retained in the camp; Chang-tsun, in consideration of previous successes, is temporarily deprived of rank, but allowed to retain his command. As to the viceroy, the board is to deliberate what is to be done with him.

The governor of Shan-se, Ha-fun, memorializes the emperor to the following effect: "The rebellion being yet unsubdued, and the requirements of the army being very great, something must be done towards supplying the one, in order to repress the other. I have been thinking that the unusual circumstances in which we are placed require the adoption of extraordinary measures, and nothing appears to me more suitable than the alteration of the coinage; which I conceive will be attended with the four following advantages, now submitted to the imperial consideration. 1st, It will relieve the necessities of the army. It appears that several of the provinces produce iron, where it is as plentiful as stones, and only a few cash a catty; so that capital laid out in this article would soon be returned many fold. Let the boards of revenue and of works cease from coining copper cash, but proceed immediately to manufacture a great quantity of iron cash: and let 2,000 iron cash be considered equal to one tael of silver, in the payment of official salaries and in the support of such troops as remain in the capital: and let the silver that is received by government be all employed for the support of the army engaged in actual service, who will thus be well supplied. Further, in those provinces which produce iron, let a large amount of iron cash be coined, and when these are partly employed in the payment of official salaries and the wages of the militia, the surplus silver sent up to the capital will be abundant: with which the necessities of the army in the field may be amply supplied. It appears to me, that if the small copper cash which are clandestinely coined can be brought into circulation, the government coinage of iron cash ought to be more readily taken in commerce. 2dly, A paper currency will by this means be promoted. It appears that the merchants of every province, when they dispose of their goods, invariably exchange copper for silver, for the convenience of transport. Should an iron coinage be brought into circulation, the price of silver will rise. But if the people of the outside provinces should exchange their iron cash for bills on some government banker, in order to convey the amount easily to the capital, paying at the same time one per cent for the accommodation, then the merchants, considering this still more convenient than the transmission of silver, would purchase paper, and the iron cash would remain in circulation in the outside provinces. 3dly, The price of silver would be reduced. It seems that silver rises in price because merchants are desirous of taking it back with them in return for produce disposed of: but when paper money gets into circulation, it is prefered to silver for the convenience of carriage, and silver falls. Now when the iron coinage is first introduced, silver will rise; but when merchants want to exchange their money for paper, in order to convey it to a distance, then silver will fall again. There will be some difficulty, however, about getting the iron currency into circulation, and care must be taken lest gain-seeking scoundrels should turn to and coin on their own account. 4thly, Should the coinage now recommended be adopted, there will be less chance of deficiencies in the salt gabelle, as well as in the amount of duties collected at the barriers, also in the land revenue and capitation tax. In collecting these taxes the officers generally receive copper and pay in silver, or they collect rice and turn it into money; and ever since the price of silver has risen so enormously, the collectors of the above-named revenues have always been deficient in their accounts. But if silver falls in price such deficiencies will cease. The above four advantages to be derived from an iron coinage are humbly submitted to his imperial majesty's consideration." The emperor says, Let it be recorded.

W.H.M.

* It is surmised that these horses are intended to assist the flight of the imperial household, should that step be deemed requisite.

By Keih, Provisional Judge for Keang-soo, specially appointed to the charge of defending Tae-tsang and Shang-hae, and exterminating the rebels, having control over the movements of all the troops,

Hoo, by Imperial appointment, Commander general and Military protector for E-chang, &c., in Hoo-pih, and

Lew, Director for Shan-se in the Board of Punishments, Imperially commissioned to the management of military affairs.

Whereas this important prohibition is issued;—because while we are daily engaged reviewing the troops, and sending forth companies to attack the city, every one must be strictly prohibited from walking on the north-west side of the camp; that we may thus stop traitors, and show compassion for the lives of the people; and we have accordingly issued this prohibition.

Therefore this is to give general information to all residents in the city suburbs, that at the present extremely critical time, while we are engaged besieging the city, the said people are not permitted to walk about on the ground to the north-west, in front of the camp; if any disobey, they are certainly traitors, and the troops and militia have received orders to open fire upon them with their matchlocks, which will leave them no chance of escape. Let the said people all remove to a distance for a short time, and wait till peace is restored, when they can again return to their proper avocations. Be careful not to stand against the point of the sword, where you will meet with certain death. Be respectfully careful not to oppose this most necessary proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 9th month, 27th day. (Oct. 29.)

O.

By Lew, Imperial Commissioner for the management of military affairs, with the general conduct of the militia corps, and Director for Shan-se in the Board of Punishments.

Whereas I am moved at heart again to make this proclamation; because, although the principal offender is greatly to be execrated, and cannot be tolerated by the laws, yet those who reform their conduct and purify their hearts, according to the principles of government should be fully pardoned. Now having enquired into the true origin of the Shanghae disturbances, I find they took their rise from an altercation between Seaou-kin-tsze a native bandit and some of the Canton militia; whereupon being punished by the city authority, he took his revenge by killing the magistrate. Collecting a multitude, and using forcible means to cause them to aid him, he induced them to become lawless banditti, who took advantage of every opportunity to commit robbery. Urgently pressing the various provincial associations, whether men of property or others, they all became suddenly filled with apprehensions, and could not avoid complying with his call to join themselves in concert with him, thinking thus to protect their persons and families. Now that the imperial troops are constantly arriving, they fear that, on account of the greatness of the crime of killing the magistrate, there will be an indiscriminate slaughter, and have consequently listened to the rebellious banditti, having put themselves into a precarious position by shutting up the city, and are thus stretching out their necks to receive the sword. On newly arriving here with the troops under my superintendence, I thought at first that the piratical ferocity of these great robbers would make people's hair stand on end; but having afterwards enquired, I discovered the true state of the case. With the exception of those who are the violent instigators of disorder, the rest are all good subjects; for which reason, not having the heart hastily to attack them, I have issued this very important announcement, with my determination, to make a distinction in conducting this affair. I have also considered that you associated people from other provinces have brought your property from great distances, with the original intention of realizing handsome profits for your families, and have made long prospective calculation for your children and descendants. Now that these odious rebels have fanned up a flame of delusion among you, your parents will be wearily looking out at the door, your wives and children will be distressed with the hardship of being deprived of your presence; you yourselves are like fish moving about in the caldron; your property goes to satiate wild beasts who devour human beings; people find it difficult to live, and misery is daily looked for. There must certainly be some among you who will be roused to action, and taking advantage of the troops being close at the city walls, when in the heat of the danger, all are engaged in self-defence, will take the head thieves and severally bind and deliver them up to us. Again I distinctly call upon you who are blameless honest people, that you may save the lives of all those in the city who have been forcibly compelled to lend their aid. I, embodying the virtue of High Heaven in cherishing life, and the benevolence of the Emperor in his affection to the people, will certainly not go to extremities in chastising the people.

Therefore this is to give general information to all Fuh-kien, Canton, Keang-soo and Che-keang men who have been compelled to lend assistance, that it behoves you in an especial manner to pay the strictest regard to this true unfeigned expression of my feelings, and to unite in killing these traiterous rebels, that you may rejoice together on the establishment of peace; and not only will you all have the merit of delivering up the culprits, but you will save our soldiers the pain of seeing their swords bathed in gore. Do not by procrastination, give place to after regrets: I look to you to exert yourselves. Do not oppose this special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 9th month, 25th pay. (Oct. 27.)

O.

By Lew, Imperial Commissioner for the management of military affairs, and Director for Shan-se in the Board of Punishments.

Whereas this very important proclamation is issued;—because I find on enquiry that Fuh-kien and Canton rebellious banditti in the city of Shanghae, have seized and carried off people dwelling outside the city, and have branded them with a hot iron stamp, insisting upon and forcibly compelling them to join them; but as these inhabitants do not with cordial hearts follow the thieves, they are deeply to be commiserated; what I specially fear, is, that when the city is taken, there may be an indiscriminate slaughter, and have accordingly made this very important proclamation.

Therefore this is issued for the general information of all the inhabitants who have been the subjects of intimidation, that as you are all loyal subjects, who have had to submit to this branding, if you can now make your escape from the city, and render submission to us, your sins will all be pardoned; if you can catch the thieves and come and deliver them up, most munificently liberal rewards will be selected for you; do not continue in your blind and stupid course, which will render after regrets unavailing. When the city is taken, if you further secretly act in concert with the imperial troops in killing the thieves, and bind and deliver up the head rebels, there will be still more large and liberal rewards bestowed upon you. By this my extraordinary benevolence, I open a way for your self-renovation; so that you cannot say you were not forewarned. Let each one quickly comply without opposition to this special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 9th moon, 12th day. (Oct. 14.)

O.

French Consulate, *at Shanghae and Ningpo, North-China.*
Shanghae, *29th October*, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day in which you ask me, "supposing that you had occasion to ship merchandize on board French vessels, do I recognize any Chinese Custom-house, and, if so, where it is situated."

In the first place allow me to excuse for conventional reasons that you will appreciate, I am sure, Gentlemen, the silence that I have maintained on the question up to the present hour, that occupies at present several of my honorable collagues, more competent judges than I on this subject. As much by their intelligence and experience as by the importance of the interests engaged, for, in truth, the difficult task of decision in this case devolves upon them.

Now in answer to your application the same reserve is no longer permitted to me; here then is my answer.

The Chinese Custom-house, the only one that I recognize at Shanghae *having been destroyed by the natives themselves*, until it has been re-established, and an authority to accept the receipts, in conformity with the treaty, has been replaced and recognized, I consider myself fully at liberty to allow the entry and despatch of the ships of my nation free of all duties.

Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

B. EDAN,
The Consul par interim.

To Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.
Bull, Nye &Co.
Smith, King & Co.
Wetmore & Co.

French Consulate, *at Shanghae and Ningpo, North-China.*

B. Edan, *Consul of France par interim, &c., &c., addresses this communication in reply to* Woo, *Taoutae, &c., &c.*—

I have made myself acquainted with the communication of the noble Taoutae, and have attentively examined its contents.

It comprises, firstly, a point quite inapplicable to the French Consulate, because, not having perceived any right since the destruction of the Custom-house by Chinese hands, I the Consul, do not find myself indebted for any produce of this kind to the Imperial Treasury.

The Second part of the aforesaid despatch relative to the selection of one or two vessels for the purpose of forming, for want of the old, a new floating Custom-house, offers me a material means for receipt more or less suitable, but totally foreign to the basis of the Custom-house question we are considering.

The Impost of Duty is not based on an absolute right, but a conditional one; it is a right the exercise of which depends on the fulfilment of a duty; the merchant pays for being protected; and on the other part, the receiving Government grants security and the benefit of its warranty, in return for the Duty it receives. It is on account of this reciprocity of obligations that Consuls have been appointed.

Thus, if I the Consul am specially charged to watch on one side, that my fellow-subjects do not evade the legal payment of Customs, on the other, vigilance is no less necessary in order that the just amount of protection and guarantee stipulated for on their side in the treaty, be not denied by the authority charged with the superintendence of the Customs at this Port.

Just now, by a succession of unfortunate circumstances which I deplore, this lawful Authority is in a state of powerlessness to guarantee or protect. H. E. Woo, Taoutae, must understand that, I the Consul, cannot without failing in my first duty, impose on that party which engages the whole of my particular solicitude, the same burdens without compensation, and subject it to the strict fulfilment of its obligations, when the other party is unable to fulfil its own.

Consequently I regret to be compelled to declare to the noble Taoutae that, so long as I do not see established and recognised at Shanghai a regular authority capable of guaranteeing the observation of the articles of the existing treaty between our two great Empires, in relation to the protection of Commerce, and the property and persons of my fellow countrymen, I hold myself at liberty to let the ships of my nation enter and depart [from the port] free from payment of all Customs and Duties.

This reply is however given with full reservation of the approbation of the Imperial Commissioner of France whose arrival I am immediately expecting.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo,
Chine Septentrionale.

B. Edan, *Consul de France par interim, &a., &a., addresse la présente communication en réponse* à Wou, *Taotaï, &a., &a.*:—

J'ai pris connaissance de la communication du noble *Taotaï*, et examiné attentivement son contenu.

Elle renferme, d'abord, un point nullement applicable au Consulat de France, attendu que, n'ayant perçu aucun droit depuis la destruction de la Douane par des mains chinoises, Moi Consul, je me trouve n'être redevable d'aucun produit de ce genre au Trésor Impérial.

La seconde partie de la dite dépêche relative au choix d'un ou deux bâtimens destinés à former, à défaut de l'ancienne, une nouvelle douane flottante, me présente bien un moyen matériel de perception plus ou moins acceptable, mais entièrement étranger au fond même de la question douanière que nous occupe.

L'Impôt de la douane ne se fonde pas sur un droit absolu, mais conditionnel; c'est un droit dont l'exercice dépend de l'accomplissement d'un devoir; le négociant paie pour être protégé; et d'autre part, le Gouvernement percepteur lui accorde la sécurité et le bénéfice de sa garantie, en retour du droit qu'il en reçoit. C'est en vue de cette réciprocité d'obligations que les Consuls ont été institués.

Ainsi, si moi Consul je suis chargé spécialement de veiller, d'un coté, à ce que mes nationaux ne se soustraient pas à l'acquittement légitime des droits, de l'autre côté, la vigilance ne m'est pas moins recommandée pour que la juste part de protection et de garantie stipulées en leur faveur dans le traité, ne leur soit pas déniée par l'autorité chargée de l'intendance des douanes dans ce port.

Aprésent, par suite de circonstances malheureuses et que je déplore, cette Autorité légale se trouve dans l'impuissance de garantir et de protéger. S. E. *Wou, Taotaï*, doit comprendre que, Moi Consul, je ne puis sans manquer au premier de mes devoirs, faire peser sur celle des deux parties qui a toute ma sollicitude particulière, les mêmes charges sans compensation, et l'assujétir à l'accomplissement rigoureux de ses obligations, quand l'autre partie ne peut remplir les siennes.

En conséquence, j'ai le regret de déclarer au noble Taotaï que, tant que je ne verrai pas établie et reconnue à Changhaï une Autorité régulière en mesure de garantir l'observation des articles du Traité existant entre nos deux grands Empires, relatifs à la protection du Commerce, des propriétés et des personnes de mes nationaux, je me tiens pour libre de laisser entrer et sortir les bâtimens de ma nation en franchise de tous droits.

Cette réponse est faite du reste sous toute réserve de l'approbation du Commissaire Imperial de France dont j'attends l'arrivée prochainement.

At a Meeting of Subscribers to the Shanghai Park Society held in the Library on the 4th Inst., to decide whether the Old Park should be kept open for public purposes after the termination of the present year, the following resolutions were passed:

That in the opinion of this meeting no contributions adequate to the maintenance of the Park can be relied upon from the public since the establishment of the new Course, and that the property therefore be allowed in terms of the original arrangement to revert to the shareholders from 1st January next.

That any surplus funds which may be on hand when the Park accounts for the present year are closed be handed over to the Committee of the new course as a contribution to their funds.

By this decision it appears that the Park, already virtually deserted, will be closed to the public at the end of the year; and by an announcement in our advertising columns it will be seen that the property is now offered for sale. The new Course or Road is so extensive an undertaking and is likely to absorb so large an amount in annual contributions from the community, that it would be hopeless to expect a subscription list which would suffice to maintain two similar places of recreation. We can only trust therefore that the completion of the larger road will be rapidly proceeded with, and the whole scheme rendered as perfect in its adaptation to public requirements as circumstances admit of.

CAPTURE OF THE INSURGENTS' FLEET.

The Taoutae many tears for the city has wept,—
And now for some time, 'twas as if he had slept,
And dreams of revenge into his head had crept—
He thought into the city again he had stept.

He awoke—the reason, you well can suppose—*
Was want of the *Duties!*—like a hair to his nose,
Had tickled him up; and like squeezing his toes
He thought of his money, and how it now goes!

The rebels by it two vessels had bought;—
These two foreign vessels the Taoutae much sought
To take;—He offered large sums then to each boat;
And gave thirty dollars to each man who fought.

But some one in his fleet a letter did write,
And it sent to the Rebels, on Wednesday night—
Stating in Shanghae they no more would fight,—
But go to Chin-keang and there, show their might.

Next morning the fleet got all under-weigh,
To dodge up and down, like school boys at play;
But all were anxious to get in the pay,
And got the brig *Clown* to lead them the way.

About eight i'the morning the fight did commence,
They took both the vessels,—but little expense
Had been made in outfitting them for their defence—
And why?—The rebels had got far more sense!

D. M.

* Would not that have been more *clear* had they not wasted their money in buying them?—Ed.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 168.)

In 1831, the emperor ordered proclamations to be issued, offering free pardon to all who would recant, and give up their connexion with this society.

At Malacca, and the neighbourhood of the straits, where Chinese settlers are numerous, the members of this body are under still less restraint in their lawless proceedings than in China, and instances of oppression by them are frequently brought to light. A case of the kind which occurred in 1833, is given in the *Chinese Repository* for that year, where a native of Fuh-kien having accumulated a little money by trade in Malacca, was so frequently assailed by insult and violence from the members of the Triad society, who demanded loans of money and extorted credit, that he was obliged to quit the scene of persecution and return to his native land. The following account of the state of Chinese society in the Straits is given in the *Chinese Repository* for September 1833, on the evidence of a Chinese who had just returned to his native land. "Secret societies have risen up in all the settlements. But they are all emanations of the *Triad society*. They have secret signs and dark phrases—a circumstance that identifies them all with that odious fraternity. Of late, there has arisen a very large stock of this society, consisting of a great many men, extremely powerful and violent. They have assumed the names of the *Hae-shan Hwuy*, "the Sea and land society;" and the *E-hing Hwuy*, "the Righteous rising society." These two associations are scattered over all the settlements; and they all obey the orders and restrictions of the heads of their respective societies, whom they call "*the great brother*." This stock is divided into four, eight, or twelve great stems, as the case may be, and from these stems there issue scores of branches. Every stem and every branch has its headman, who is designated senior brother. Emigrants from the hills of China are called new-comers. As soon as they arrive at any settlement, the brotherhood sends persons to invite them to join the confederacy. If they decline, they are forthwith persecuted. However, the two above-named societies often wrangle, and if you belong to the one and not to the other, you are equally persecuted. Chinese coming from Bengal with a few hundred dollars, or a few thousands, which they may have saved, are inveigled by these banditti to go to the hills and enjoy themselves in pleasure. When the strangers are brought to a solitary place, they are probably destroyed, and their property plundered. Thus half goes to the society, and the other goes to the captors. Thus it has often occurred, and the local magistrates have got some slight tidings of it, and have sent to seize the offenders. But, the customs of the settlement are defective. They require witnesses before they *dare* convict of guilt. They *dare* not urge the question by torture; so that having one or two witnesses on one side, and a great multitude of sureties for the accused on the other side, they will never convict. But the new comer is a solitary individual, and if his native townsmen feel for him and desire to redress his grievances, one person alone goes to the magistrate to lodge a complaint, and hundreds or thousands of the brotherhood will come forward to be surety for the accused. Often have the local magistrates been thus deceived and hoodwinked. And afterwards those Chinese who had indicatad feeling on behalf of the stranger, have been forced to leave the settlement speedily to avoid the secret malice of the brotherhood." The editor adds,—"Of the truth of the above allegations we have no doubt. These brotherhoods do not seem to aim at taking the external form of a government; but to avail themselves of the substance. They wish to be the 'gentlemen regulators' for all poor Chinese; and to leave the gentlemen European governors and residents in quiet possession of their titles and salaries. For the amount of horrible crime which such 'secret societies' may commit, we refer our readers to a paper in the *Asiatic Journal* for May 1833, on 'the Thugs of the Doaab.' The Chinese Triad Society does not seem equal to them in cold-blooded murder; but they also now and then, carry off to the hills those who show them '*disrespect*,' and there flog them to death."

A branch of the Triad society was known to exist in Macao, by the discovery of a nightly meeting of them in the burial ground belonging to the East India Company, where, in their haste to escape, they left behind them documents which fully proved the treasonable nature of their intentions.

In a memorial presented to the emperor in 1838, it is said,—"Bands of men combine and join together, under the designations of Heaven and Earth Brotherhoods, Triad societies, and such like. They carry off persons in order to extort ransoms from them; they falsely assume the character of policemen; they clandestinely build fast pulling boats, professedly to guard the fields of grain, and these they man with a crew of from ten to twenty people, who cruise along the rivers, violently plundering the boats of travellers as they pass to and fro, or forcibly carrying off the wives and daughters of the egg-boat people. The inhabitants of the villages and hamlets fear these robbers as they would tigers, and do not offer them any resistance, lest they should draw down their resentment. The husbandman, when he has received a field to plant and ready for culture, must take the precaution of paying these robbers a charge, which is called procuring an indemnity,—else, as soon as the crop is ripe, it is plundered and the whole field laid bare. In the precincts of the metropolis, where their contiguity to the civil and military tribunals prevents them from committing violent depredations in open day, they set fire to places during the night, their aim being, under pretence, during the conflagration, of saving and defending, to avail themselves of opportunities to plunder and carry off. Hence of late years, calamitous fires have greatly increased in frequency."*

We seldom hear of any aggressions upon foreigners by this body; but an instance may be referred to, in the burning of the British Factory at Canton, in December 1842; there being strong grounds for believing that it was the work of some incendiaries belonging to the Triad society.

In 1845, indications of internal disorder wore a threatening aspect at Chaouchow foo in Kwang-tung province, where the Triad society presented such a formidable opposition to the authorities, that it was necessary to send for a strong military force from Canton, before they could be suppressed, and then altogether at the cost of about 800 lives, while in other parts of the province, they still continued to carry arms in utter defiance of the government authorities.

About the same time, they were exciting troubles at Heang-shan, between Canton and Macao.

Our own colony of Hongkong does not seem to have been free from these vexatious residents, a lodge having been established in the town of Victoria; and that they did not receive much more favour at at the hands of our authorities than under their own government, is clear from the following ordinance, passed at the beginning of 1845:—

"By his excellency John Francis Davis, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of Hongkong and its dependencies.

"Whereas the Triad Society and other secret societies prevalent in China exist among the inhabitants of the island of Hongkong, and whereas these associations have objects in view which are incompatible with the maintenance of good order, and constituted authority and with the security of life and property and afford by means of a secret agency increased facilities for the commission of crime and for the escape of offenders:

"Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the governor of Hongkong with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof that from and after the passing of this ordinance if any person or persons being of Chinese origin in the said island or its dependencies shall be a member or members of the Triad Society or other secret societies as aforesaid, he she or they shall in consequence thereof be guilty of felony and being duly convicted thereof shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour, and at the expiration of such term of imprisonment, that such person shall be marked on the right cheek in the manner usual in the case of military deserters and be expelled from the said island."

In March 1846 a formidable demonstration was made by the body in Singapore, on occasion of the death of their chief, 7,000 of the members having assembled to escort the funeral through the town, to the terror of the peaceable inhabitants, and who even ventured to menace the military in open day-light.

The recent movements of the association under the designation of the Dagger Society, at Amoy and the neighbourhood, are still fresh in the memory; and although the secret influences in operation, are so imperfectly disclosed as yet, all the information we have received from that quarter, goes to identify them with the original Triad Society. It appears that on May 18th this year, after the inhabitants had been kept in suspense and anticipation for several days, the town of Amoy was attacked and fell an easy prize to about 3,000 of this body, who seem to have met with fully more sympathy than opposition, both from the inhabitants and the military. Having become masters of the town, the several mandarins were allowed to make their escape, and many of the inhabitants joined the ranks of the insurgents. Foreigners resident at the port were nominally taken under their special protection, and a considerable effort seems to have been made by these newly constituted authorities to preserve some degree of order, and not altogether without effect. Later news from that port chiefly tends to show the imbecility of the imperial troops and the probability that the insurgents will be able for a time at least to retain their position; although it does not appear that they have organized any regular form of government.

* *Martin's China*, Vol. I. p. 166.

The four lines outside the square.

• Chung-le fanning the sun, heads the family of immortals.
Tih Le-kwae with his gourd emitting endless pure smoke.
Tung-pin with his sword suspended high in vacancy.
Tsae-ho holds a flower basket in one hand.
Chang-koo the veteran practises the ancient doctrines.
Seang-tsze plays on a single flute.
Duke Tsaou Kwo-kew has a double jade talisman.
Seen-koo stands at pleasure on the metal bridge.

The characters in the four angles.

FAITHFUL AT HEART, AND JUST IN PRINCIPLE.

In the outer octagon, the centre character at the top is "Heaven," that at the bottom "Earth," at the right side "Sun," at the left side "Moon." The four intermediate portions make four lines of a stanza; taking the upper left, the lower right, lower left and upper right in succession, each line beginning with the right-hand character; next the left, then second right, second left and so on closing up to the centre, gives the four lines as follow:—

Five men each taking his part in the chorus.
Reciprocally presenting on their persons the secret badge of Hung.
This being communicated to the whole host of brethren.
At every future recognition, the bond of alliance becomes more firm.

Within the second octagon line, the centre character at the top is *Wan* a "myriad," and the two on the right and left of it, respectively signify a "thousand changes" and a "thousand transformations." The four characters down each side are difficult of explanation. The nearest sense we can come at may be:—

Investigating the existing corruptions,
We find the supreme power is opposed to Hung.

The lower line is the same five characters that are given at the top of the Hoo-kwang seal, but placed in a different order, commencing from the centre, and taking a character alternately right and left, giving as before, SAN SHOW HO HO TUNG.

Above the centre square are two characters signifying "Prince of the Family."

The two lines on the right and left side of the inner square give:—

When Hung with Hung in harmony combines,
The watchword "Myriad" passes through the lines.

The character at the bottom of the square *Peaou* may mean "dispersed," in allusion to the present condition of the society.

The centre character is HUNG.

(To be continued.)

* These are the names of the 八仙 *Pa seen* Eight immortals, famous in Chinese mythology.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 11TH NOVEMBER, 1853.

LITTLE more has to be reported of the weather of the past week, than the continuance of a close and warm atmosphere up to Thursday night. Some rain fell on the 6th and 7th; and as a confirmation of our prediction, some small amount of hoar frost was visible yesterday morning early, in very exposed situations; although the lowest point attained by the thermometer was 54°. This morning the wind has again hauled to the S.E., accompanied by rain.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
5	S.	30.29	30.26	30.20	65.5	61.0	62.5	E. to N.N.E.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.05
6	S.	30.23	30.22	30.13	65.5	59.0	64.0	S.E.	E.	0.00	0.00
7	M.	30.05	30.21	29.94	66.0	63.0	65.0	S.E.	N.	0.09	0.02
8	Tu.	30.06	30.25	29.97	65.0	64.0	63.5	W.N.W.	N.N.E. to E.S.E.	0.22	0.00
9	W.	30.14	30.21	30.03	64.0	61.0	62.0	S.E.	S.S.W. to W.	0.00	0.00
10	Th.	30.32	30.21	30.24	62.0	60.0	64.0	N. to N.N.W.	S.E.	0.21	0.08
11	F.	30.39	30.23	30.32	57.5	54.0	61.0	N. to N.E.	S.E. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.16
Shanghae, 12th Nov., 1853.]				Mean	63.6	-	63.1		Total	0.52	0.32

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 7	Spec	B. schr	106	Davidson	Ningpo	Nov. 5	Ballast	W. Davidson.
„ 9	Colbert	H.M. str		Beaudean	Hongkong	Nov. 2		
„ 10	Audax W.	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Oct. —	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 11	Nymph W.	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Oct. —	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 7	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
„ 8	Walter	Sw. bk.	330	Norelius	Foochow	Ballast	Russell and Co.
„ 11	Mystery	A. ship	1150	Peterson	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.
MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ala		Oct. 29	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Argonaut		Oct. 13	A. ship	575	Hale	Smith, King and Co.		
Audax W.		Nov. 10	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Early
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Bay State		Sep. 26	A. ship	600	Simmons	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Clyde	820	Nov. 3	B. ship	783	Murdock	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Confucius		Sep. 28	A. str.	450	[illegible]arborn	Russell and Co.		
Eliza Ann	819	Nov. 1	B. bark	286	Smellie	Watson and Co.		
Eydrossie		Oct. 26	D. bark	298	Barneveld	Watson and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Fleetwood W.		Nov. 3	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Hersella		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Jennet		Oct. 1	A. bark	247	Mix	Smith, King and Co.		
Mandarin	814	Oct. 15	B. bark	344	Symons	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Sydney	To-day
M. of Londondery	817	Nov. 1	B. ship	809	Williams	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Menam	818	Oct. 29	B. bark	472	Andrew	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Nymph W.		Nov. 11	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Lookong	Early
Parana	821	Nov. 3	B. ship	326	Pringle	Reiss and Co.	Sydney	Early
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.		
Spec		Nov. 7	B. schr	106	Davidson	W. Davidson.	Ningpo	Early
Star of the Union		Sep. 26	A. ship	1050	Willis	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Syren		Sep. 20	D. bark	210	Lewis	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	95	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Willem de Eerste		Oct. 1	D. ship	686	Niedfeld	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	H. H. Warden.	Heaving down	bulk
WingsoftheMorning		Oct. 1	A. ship	915	Lovell	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

"Communicated."

AN attempt was made to blow up Mr. Lockhart's house, Baker, this morning about two o'clock—sixteen pounds of powder was placed in a room underneath his bed with a train carried to a distance from the house; there were a good many Imperial soldiers about. Fortunately his watchman gave him the alarm in time—he shot the man in the shoulder, took him prisoner and gave him over to the French authorities.—The Taoutae's stamp was found inside his cap.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*.
For sale by H. FOGG &Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.
(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakout, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped hands, Gout, Skin-diseases, Burns, Glandular Swellings, Scurvy, Bunions, Corns (Soft), Lumbago, Sore-heads, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Cancers, Piles, Tumours, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Wounds, Chiego-foot, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot of Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday by HENRY SHEARMAN, Shanghae.